G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Preserve

1918-19

(A7)

P 18

File No. 18-18

Serial Nos. 1-4

Later references.

Ch. Sec. Dep

No 2136 of 18/19

Pol. 177-23 (1-2)

Pol. 70-24 (1-10)

" 67-28 (1, 3-8)

" 40-22-3

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-4

Part B for Pol 4

SUBJECT.

Reports that Khwaja Nur ul Hasan & Haji Abdul Ghafur Criminal, their deportation ordered & their movements restricted

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4/ 7 The Compilation Department Gazette of 1912 at 25-7-17 notifies the above

B Jamal
G. R. S.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

(G. R. S. 11] 1918-19 27

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Police)

NOTES.

File No. 18-18

FILE HEADING.

Notification & rules under the Criminal Tribes Regulation.

From

The S.P. of Police in Mysore

No. 123-12 Dated 4-7-18 Received 6-7-18

Diary No. 9277	Enclos. 5 Spare Copies.	Serial No. /

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Requests that the tribe known as Gantichora or Gantikallara may be declared criminal, thus registration ordered & their movements restricted.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

RS. 16-7-18

Secbd. for orders with 3 drafts. The DG's letter explains the facts of the case very clearly. Considering that almost all the members of the tribe are criminal that the tribe is declared Criminal in the neighbouring

NOTES—First Sheet.

ND 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

277

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 18 of 1918-19

Serial No.	
	Presidencies of Bombay & Madras; the recommendation may be approved.
	18/7
	1st Member
	2017
2	To The Compiler Mysore Gazette
	NOG 1902 dt 25-7-1918
	Notifies that the tribe Commonly known as in the State as Gantichors or Gantukallars is a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation 1911.
3	To The Dt Magistrates &c.
	The Dy of Police
	NOG 1903-11 dt 25-7-18
	Directs to register such of the members of the tribe as are found in their Dts.
4	To The Compiler Mysore Gazette.
	NOG 1912 dt 25-7-1918
	Notifies that the movements of the members of the tribe of Gantichors declared criminal by Notfn 1902 of OD 18-18-2 dt 25-7-18 be restricted to the Talukes in which they are at present residing.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore,

No. 123/12-Encs 5 Bangalore, dated the 4 June/July 1918.

DIARY : 9.277.

From

Mir Humza Hussain Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police in Mysore

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a Note on the criminal class known as Gantichors or Gantu Kallars, prepared by the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C.I.D. It contains information as to the history, strength, distribution, criminality and economic position of the community.

2. Gantichors are of telugu origin, their original headquarters being Motupalle in the Kurnool district. They are hardened criminals and commit all kinds of offences against property from theft to dacoity. In the commission of offences they frequently use violence. Some of them operate on the railways and are as expert in this branch of crime as the notorious Capemaries.

3. The total population of Gantichors in the State is 151 consisting of 64 men, 62 women and 25 children. Of these so many as 35 (16 men, 15 women and 4 children) are out of view. Obviously they are out in their thieving expeditions. Fourteen men are in jail.

4. Gantichors are found in the marginally noted villages in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur.

District	Taluk	Village
Bangalore	Kankanhalli	Googardoddi
Mysore	Hunsur	Mantikoppa
	Nanjangud	Basavapura
	Krishnarajpet	Bookahalli
		Antharahalli
		Giriyanahalli
	Yedathore	Hosoorkoppal
Hassan	Arsikere	Bettadapura
		Byrambudi
		Hiriyoor
		Kallanaikanahalli
		Moodanahalli
Shimoga	Shimoga	Kalhalli
Kadur	Kadur	Keresante
		Kodihalli
		Macherei

5. 45 out of 64 men and 3 women have convictions for offences against property. 21 persons have been sent to jail 24 times for failing to furnish security. Several men have more than two convictions They have no sufficient means of livelihood. Only two families in the Arsikere talu own lands. The rest pretend to live by cooly. The real means of livelihood is crime. Gantichors in Madras go by the name of "Donga Dasaries" (thieving mendicants). There an attempt has been made to settle them at Kalichedu in Nellore district. Members of these groups cannot at present enter our State without special permits from the Inspector General of Police as they have been notified under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. In Bombay Presidency also they have been declared as a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation of 1911.

6. Having regard to the criminality of the class I request that they may be declared to be a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and that a direction may be issued to the District Magistrates to register the members of the tribe found within their jurisdiction. In order to maintain effective supervision over the movements of Gantichors some more stringent provisions than those contemplated in Section 10 are necessary. Hence I would recommend that their movements be restricted under the first part of Section 12 (a) to the taluks in which they are at present residing. They would be wellknown within their own taluks so that it would be difficult for them

to commit offences and the Police would be able to keep a strict watch over their movements. The area of restriction is sufficiently large to enable them to find sufficient means of livelihood.

7. I append hereto draft notifications under Sections 3, 4 and 12 (a).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg.Inspector General of Police.

4 I

Draft Notification under Section 3 of the Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation (No.VII of 1916).

"Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have reason to believe that the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known in the Mysore State as Gantichors or Gantu kallars or Telugu Banajigars is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it is hereby notified under Section 3 of the Regulation, No.VII of 1916 (The Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation) that such tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Regulation".

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

II.

Draft Notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation (No.VII of 1916).

"Whereas the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known a Gantichors or Gantukalls or Telugu Banajigars in the Mysore State, has in Notification No..... dated ..... 1918, been declared a criminal tribe under Section 3 of Regulation VII of 1916 (The Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation) the District Magistrates of the districts in which members of the tribe are found, are hereby directed under Section 4 of the said Regulation to make a register of its members".

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Draft Notification under Section 12 (a) of the Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation (No.VII of 1916).

"The tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known in the Mysore State as Gantichors or Gantukallas or Telugu Banajigars having been in Notification ..... dated ..... declared a criminal tribe for the purpose of Regulation VII of 1916, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore do hereby direct that the movements of the members of the said tribe, gang or class be restrict to the limits of the taluks in which they are at present residing".

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Offg.Inspector General of Police.

A NOTE ON GANTICHORS

Gantichors or Gantu Kallars are a criminal class of Telugu origin. The term "Gantichor" means a "bundle or baggage thief", in reference, obviously, to the remarkable proficiency of members of the community, in this particular branch of crime. They are found in the Deccan districts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, in Hyderabad, and in Mysore. In the Madras Presidency they are called "Donga Dasaries" (thievish mendicants) because they generally move about in the guise of beggars and commit offences at every favourable opportunity. In Mysore they pose as "Telugu Banajigars" with whom in reality they have no manner of connexion.

2. There are two theories as to the origin of the community. One is that it is an offshoot of the Korava tribe. The other theory is that it is compounded of recruits drawn from the Baya, Golla, Woddar and Salaia castes. Even now women of other castes not lower in rank than their own are admitted into their fold by Gantichors. The original headquarters of the community was Motupalle in Kurnool district. The great famine of 1877 drove them to mendicancy from which the transition to crime was an easy stage. The community then gradually broke up into different groups and scattered all over the country. The appearance of Gantichors in the State dates from this period.

3. They have no characteristic physiognomy of their own. They look like ordinary ryots. They are Vaishnavites and acknowledge the leadership of the Ahobalam Mutt. Satanis officiate at their religious ceremonies. Morality among their women is said to be of a lax description.

4. They commit all kinds of crime from theft to dacoity. Some of them are as expert in railway thieving as the notorious Capemaries. In the commission of offences they

frequently use violence. There are many instances where they have murdered people who pursued them when escaping with their plunder. They visit fairs, shandies and festivals in small groups and commit numerous pilferings.

5. Gantichors are found in the following places in the State:

SHIMOGA DISTRICT		1.Kalhalli, Shimoga taluk
KADUR	"	1.Keresante, Kadur "
		2.Kodihalli " "
		3.Macheri " "
HASSAN	"	1.Bettadapura, Arsikere taluk
		2.Byrambudi "
		3.Kalnaikanhalli "
		4.Hiriyoor "
		5.Moodnahalli "
BANGALORE	"	1.Googardoddi, Kankanhalli taluk
MYSORE	"	1.Mantikoppa, Hunsur taluk
		2.Basavapura, Nanjangud taluk
		3.Bookahalli, Krishnarajapet taluk
		4.Antharahalli "
		5.Giriyarahalli "
		6.Hosoorkoppal, Yedathore taluk.

The families who were living at Keresante and Kodihalli in Kadur district, at Kalhalli in Shimoga district and at Bookahalli and Hosoorkoppal in Mysore district are now out of view. The total population is 151 consisting of 64 males, 62 females and 25 children. 16 males, 15 women and 4 children are out of view. Fourteen men are in jail. The most important groups in the State are those in the villages in the Arsikere taluk. The villages at which the Gantichors are found are generally situated in jungly tracts, far from important roads, where they are secure from the regular supervision of the Police.

6. The several settlements are connected with one another by ties of relationship and by association in crime. They are similarly connected with the Donga Dasaries at the following places in British India.

1. COORG	1.	Mangalore in Fraserpet taluk
2. BELLARY	1.	Sanganehalli, Harpanahalli taluk
	2.	Nelaganpalli, "

	Bellary	3. Kyarkatte, Harpanahalli taluk.
3.	Salem	1. Kottannur, Hosur taluk. 2. Nandimangala " 3. Sarakahalli, Denkanikotta taluk.

7. The Gantichors are a highly criminal class, Statement "A" contains a list of individual convictions. 45 out of 64 men and 3 women have been convicted and 21 persons have been sent to jail 24 times, for failing to furnish security for good behaviour. Several men have been convicted more than twice. The offences for which they have been convicted are theft, housebreaking and theft, robbery and dacoity.

Statement "B" gives instances of members of different groups having been convicted together for the same offences

Statement "C" shows the courts in which they have been convicted, which give an idea of their field of operations. They commit offences throughout the State and in the bordering districts of British India.

8. Statement "D" gives details of the economic position of the Gantichors. They generally live kutcha built houses roofed with grass. They have not yet lost their wandering instinct and frequently shift their habitations Only 4 individuals own any lands. Some of them take up small plots from the villagers for cultivation. The majority pretend to live by cooly. The Gantichors are totally lacking in industry, which is essential to success in agriculture or any form of labour. Their real means of livelihood is crime. The men are seldom to be found in their villages as they frequently go away on expeditions of crime.

9. In Bombay Presidency and in the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency, the community has been

declared as a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911. In Madras an attempt has been made to settle them at Kalichedu in Nellore district. Members of these groups cannot, at present, enter the State, without the special permits from the Inspector General of Police, as they have been notified under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation.

10. The evidence of criminality summarised in para 7 is sufficient to establish that the Gantichors in the State are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. The Government may therefore be moved to notify the community as a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and also to direct the District Magistrates to register its members under Section 4. As regards the supervision that should be maintained over the community, in order to prevent them from cintinuing the pursuit of crime, I think that the provisions of Section 10 are not sufficiently stringent. I would suggest that, as in the case of Capemaries, the movements of the Gantichors should be restricted to the taluks in which they are at present resident. They would be wellknown within their own taluks, so that it would be very difficult for them to commit offences and the Police would be able to keep a strict watch on their movements. The area of restriction is sufficiently large to enable them to find sufficient means of livelihood.

Sd/- K.V. Anantaraman,
Superintendent of Police,
Railways and C.I.D.

"COPY"

Inspector General of Police.

A

Statement showing individual convictions.

Serial Number	Personal Number	Convictions			Remarks
		Substantive	Under security Sections	Total	
1	1	2	1	3	
2	5	1	-	1	
3	6	2	-	2	
4	8	3	-	3	Is in Bangalore jail
5	16	2		2	
6	20	5		5	
7	21	2		2	
8	24	1		1	
9	26	1		1	
10	27	1	1	2	Is in Bangalore jail
11	28	1		1	
12	34	3		3	Was suspected in dacoity
13	47	1		1	case No.2-19 of 1915-16
14	59	2	1	3	of Hassan town.
15	66	6		6	
16	70	1		1	He is out of view
17	73	1		1	
18	76	1	1	2	do
19	77	1	1	2	do
20	82	1	1	2	do
21	84	2	2	4	He is out of view, but
22	86	1	-	1	is said to be at Mara-
23	93	2	1	3	thotlu of Koppa taluk.
24	95	1	1	2	He is Bangalore jail.
25	97	2	-	2	
26	99	3	1	4	
27	100	1	-	1	
28	101	1	2	3	
29	103	2	1	3	Is out of view
30	106	3	1	4	do
31	109	3	-	3	Now in Mysore jail
32	111	6	-	6	Now in Bangalore jail.
33	112	5	1	6	Now in Mysore jail.
34	127	-	1	1	
35	131	1	1	2	do
36	132	5	2	7	do
37	137	2	1	3	do
38	139	3	-	3	
39	142	1	-	1	do
40	143	1	-	1	Now in Mercera jail.
41	146	1	-	1	do
42	147	1	-	1	
43	148	1	1	2	Is out of view
44	116	1	1	2	do
45	124	2	-	2	
46	150	3	-	3	Is in Mysore jail
47	151	6	1	7	
48	29	1	-	1	
		99	24	123	

Statement showing joint convictions

Court, Criminal Case Number and date.	Sentence with Section	Personal Numbers of members jointly convicted	Remarks
Sessions Judge, Hassan. No.3 of 1916-17 on 22-9-1916.	2 years' R.I. to No.8 and 4 do 20. Section 392-457 I.P.C.	8 and 20.	
Taluk Magistrate, Yedathore, C.C.No.123 on 20-10-1915.	One month's R.I. Section 379 I.P.C.	16 and 20.	
District Magistrate, Mercara.C.C.No.28 dated 1-10-1909.	1 year and 3 months' R.I. to No.20 and 1 year's R.I. to No.34. Section 380 and 457 I.P.C.	20 and 34.	
Taluk Magistrate, Munjarabad. C.C.No. 154 of 1915-16.	3 months' R.I. to No.26 and 6 months' R.I. to No.99. Section 379 I.P.C.	26 and 99.	
Sub Division Magistrate, Mysore. C.C.No.21 dated 15-11-1914.	3 months' R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	59 and 127.	
Sub Division Magistrate, Dodballapur.C.C.No.38 dated 26-5-1906.	One year's R.I. Section 109, Cr.P.C.	77 and 132.	
Sub Division Magistrate, Shimoga. C.C.No.24 dated 30-6-1910.	6 months' R.I. Section 109, Cr.P.C.	84,93 and 106.	
-do-	C.C.No.65 of 1911-12. 6 months' R.I. Sec.457, 380 I.P.C.	30,4 and 106.	
Sub Division Magistrate, Shimoga. C.C.No.66 of 1911-12.	6 months' R.I. Section 457,392 I.P.C.	20,106 and 34.	
Sessions Judge, Hassan. S.C.No.3 of 1916-17 dated 22-9-1916.	6 months' R.I. to No.86, 2 years' do 8 4 do 20. Section 457-392 I.P.C.	8,20 and 86.	
Sub Division Magistrate, Mysore. C.C.No.28 of 1916-17 dated 30-10-1916.	Two years' R.I. Sections 379 and 75 I.P.C.	109 and 112.	
First Class Magistrate, Nanjungud. C.C.No.8 of 1917-18.	One year's R.I. Section 123 Cr.P.C.	132 and 137.	
District Magistrate, Mercera.C.C.No. of 1917-18.	2 years' R.I. Section 379 I.P.C.	142,146 and 147.	
Second Class Magistrate, Hunsur. C.C.No.13 on 30-9-1913.	6 months' R.I. Section 380,457.	8 and 150.	
First Class Magistrate, Ranibennur.on 7-6-1912.	6 months' R.I. Section 109 and 110 Cr.P.C.	82 and 84.	

C

Statement showing the several Courts in which the members have been convicted

Serial Number	Name of Court	Headquarters	Remarks
1.	Taluk Magistrate	Tiptur	
2.	Taluk Magistrate	Arsikere	
4.	Sessions Judge	Hassan	
5.	Taluk Magistrate	Hunsoor	
6.	Sessions Judge	Mysore	
7.	Taluk Magistrate	Yedathore	
8.	District Magistrate	Mercera	
9.	Sub Division Magistrate	Shimoga	
10.	Taluk Magistrate	Chickmagalur	
11.	Taluk Magistrate	Manjarabad	
12.	Second Class Magistrate	Bangalore	
13.	Taluk Magistrate	Alur	
14.	Taluk Magistrate	Closepet	
15.	Taluk Magistrate	Kankanhalli	
16.	First Class Magistrate	French Rocks	
17.	City Magistrate	Mysore	
18.	Second Class Magistrate	Chintamani	
19.	Second Class Magistrate	Chennapatna	
20.	Second Class Magistrate	Nelavangala	
21.	First Class Magistrate	Closepet	
22.	City Magistrate	Bangalore	
23.	Taluk Magistrate	Mysore	
24.	First Class Magistrate	Dodballapur Sub Division	
25.	First Class Magistrate	Ranibennur	
26.	Second Class Magistrate	Hirekeroor	
27.	Second Class Magistrate	Davangere	
28.	Stationary Magistrate	Koodlgy	
29.	District Magistrate	Chitaldrug	
30.	First Class Magistrate	Saklespur	
31.	Stationary Magistrate	Niligiris	
32.	First Class Magistrate	Kadur Sub Division	
33.	Second Class Magistrate	Bellary	
34.	Second Class Magistrate	Saklespur	
35.	First Class Magistrate	Sagar Sub Division	
36.	Third Class Magistrate	Kortagere	
37.	First Class Magistrate	Mysore Sub Division	
38.	Second Class Magistrate	Chickballapur	
39.	Second Class Magistrate	Srirangapatam	
40.	Sub Division Magistrate	Trichinopoly	
41.	Sub Division Magistrate	Nanjangud	
42.	First Class Magistrate	C & M Station, Bangalore	
43.	Joint Magistrate	Hosoor	
44.	Stationary Magistrate	Hosoor	
45.	Taluk Magistrate	Mudigere	
46.	Assistant Sessions Judge	Hassan	
47.	Taluk Magistrate	Nanjarayapatna	
48.	Taluk Magistrate	Kiggatnad	
49.	Second Class Magistrate	Hunsoor	
50.	First Class Magistrate	Krishnarajasagara Works	
51.	Second Class Magistrate	Krishnarahapet	
52.	Second Class Magistrate	Hole Narsipur	
53.	Second Class Magistrate	Mundya	
54.	First Class Magistrate	Chennarayapatna	

C statement continued-

55.	General Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate	Hassan
56.	Treasury Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate	Hassan
57.	Treasury Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate	Shimoga
58.	Treasury Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate	Chickmagaloor.

Statement Showing the total amou

Village and family numbe	No. of persons in the family	Personal No. of the Headman	Immovable property						Produce		
			Area		assessment			Who cultivates			
			Acres.	Gunṭās	Rs.	as.	pies.		Ragi candies.	Paddy candies.	
Byrambudi	7	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bettadapur	5	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Moodnahalli I	4	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	3
-Do- II	4	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	3
Kalnaikanahalli I	3	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	
-Do- II	3	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- III	7	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hiriyoor I	5	34	4	"	6	.	.	No 13 Kencha and 17 Durga cultivate them	"	"	
-Do- II	12	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	2
-Do- IV	3	51	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- IV	3	54	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Gogaradoddi I	9	57	2	.	2	4	.	Ganga and his sons are cultivating them	3	"	
-Do- II	7	66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- III	6	73	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- IV	3	79	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Keresante-Kodi-halli I	11	82	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- II	5	93	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
-Do- III	2	97	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Machery Singatigere	1	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

movable and immovable property.

able property.	Other means of livelihood.
"	Cooly.
"	-Do-.
Rs, 1 cow, 1 calf and 1 goat	Cultivates lands of others for Vara tenures and also grows Chillies of 50 Rs.
Rs, 2 cows, 1 calf and 1 goat	-Do- -Do- -Do-
Locks.	Lives by Vârasâgavali
	Lives by Cooly only.
	-Do- -Do-
"	-Do- -Do-
Rs, 5 cows and 10 goats	He cultivates lands belonging to his Concubin
"	Cooly.
"	Is a native Doctor.
"	Two of his sons are servants under villagers
"	Cooly.
"	-Do-
"	Is a Concubine of one Vokkaligar Ninga
"	These are O. VS
"	Cooly, now at Mantekoppa.
"	These are O. VS
"	Concubine Koramar Gunda.

movable and immovable property.

movable property.	Other means of livelihood.
"	Cooly.
"	-Do-.
Ks, 1 cow, 1 calf and 1 goat	Cultivates lands of others for Vara tenures and also grows Chillis of 50 Rs.
Ks, 2 cows, 1 calf and 1 goat	-Do- -Do- -Do-
Locks.	Lives by Âvasâgavali
"	Lives by Cooly only.
"	-Do- -Do-
"	-Do- -Do-
Ks, 5 cows and 10 goats	He cultivates lands belonging to his concubine
"	Cooly.
"	Is a native Doctor.
"	Two of his sons are servants under villagers.
"	Cooly.
"	-Do-
"	Is a concubine of one Vokkaligar Ninga.
"	These are O. Vs.
"	Cooly. Now at Mantikoppa.
"	These are O. Vs.
"	Concubine Koramar Gunda.

Village and family number.	No. of persons in the family	Personal name of the Head man.	Immovable property						Produce		Mov pr of
			Area		assessment			Who cultivates	Ragi Candies.	Paddy Candies.	
			Acres	Guntas	Rs	as	pies				
Gondadihalli I	2	104	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
-Do- II	3	103	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kallahalli	3	106	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bookahalli I	9	109	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
-Do- II	5	116	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Giriyarahalli I	3	121	2	36	2	4	.	Venkala	2	1	1 cow &
-Do- -Do- II	3	124	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Anthanahalli	4	128	4	"	4	"	"	Yella.	2	"	2 cow
Hosur Koppal	1	131	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Basavapura.	7	132	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 cal
Huntikoppal I	4	139	"	"	"	"	"	Ranga.	4	2.	1 She 5 cows 1 calf &
-Do- II	5	143	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	2.	1 cow, 1 and 3
-Do- III	2	148	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hosur Koppal	1	150	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			12	36	14	8	.		30	5	13 bull cows, 6 and 18 in all

	Other means of livelihood.
ble rly	
	Cooly. was a. o.v. but is traced at Byrambadi.
	Is out of view.
	-Do- -Do-
	Cooly. Males in jail. Females out of view.
	out of view.
calf	Cultivation and Cooly.
	Cooly.
s.	Cultivation and Cooly.
	Cooly. Now in jail.
	-Do- adult males in jail.
ffalo bullocks goats calf goats	Vâva Cultivation, Coly and butter selling.
	Vâvasâguvali and Cooly.
	Cooly. Lives in a hut.
	Cooly. Is at present in jail.
cks, 19 calves goats	

V102 Lh

OD/18.18.2

Ucj 1902 de 25 7

Notification.

No. 97-

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1911, the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur are pleased to declare that the tribe commonly known in the State as Gantichors or Gantikallaro is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Regulation.

By Order

for Ch. Secy. to Govt.

20/7/18

To The Compiler, Jaipur Gazette for publication accepting the request that 200 spare copies may be supplied to this office.

16.7.18

G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT.....

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section P81

File No. 18-18

Serial No. 3

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

Proceedings of the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

May this be

i Printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part?

Read.— Notification no. 1 ,
Police 18-18-, dated the 25
-1918 declaring the
tribe of Gantichors as
criminal under the Criminal
Tribes Regulation.
Order dated 19-11
Under section 4 of
Order Thereon: No. the Regulation the D.C. Mysore
directs
are requested to register such
of the members of the tribe as
are found in their districts.

20/7/18

For Ch. Secy.

To The D.C. Mysore & Dist.
The S.P. of Police in Mysore.

16.7.18.

1617

N 104
Mr. Faridabad Bar 20/7/18

PD 18.18.4

38 of 16

Notification

No. 9 1912 dt- 25.7.18

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916, the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur are pleased to direct that that the movements of the members of the tribe of Gaulichors declared criminal by notification no. 9 1902 - Police 18-18-2 dated the 25.7.1918 be restricted to the talukas in which they are at present residing.

By Order

Sd/ For Ch. Secy. to Govt.

To

The Compiler, Jaipur Gazette for publication with the request that 200 spare copies may be furnished to this office.

RA.
16.7.18 16/7